

You see them here
You see them there
You see them everywhere
HILLMANS
from
GILMANS

Defence Opens In Libel Action—Back Page

THE WEATHER:—Moderate Easterly winds. Fair.

CHINA



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1953.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Holy Land Strife

THE anxiety which has been expressed by Mr. Cabot Lodge and Sir Gladwyn Jebb over developments in Palestine are not misguided. In truth the latest incidents which are causing considerable concern are but new manifestations of the irritable relations which have existed between Israel and the Arab states since open fighting ceased in 1929. There is a special reason why Great Britain, France and the United States must view with concern the worsening of relations between Israel and Jordan. The governments of these three countries announced on May 25, 1950 that it was their policy to maintain the frontiers or armistice lines they would immediately take action to prevent it, both inside and outside the United Nations. This was one of the safeguards under which they were prepared to deliver a limited supply of arms to the former combatants for the purposes of their internal security and legitimate self-defence. But a situation is now developing which may call for intervention, if not by the Big Three acting as an independent unit, then by the United Nations Security Council.

CHARGE and counter-charge are bandied about freely, and it is possible that neither side is wholly guilty of violations of the armistice. The present frontier bears no relation to ethnic or economic facts. It is the line along which the armies happened to stand when the cease-fire was sounded in 1929. Jordan is swarming with refugees who cross the frontier by stealth to renew acquaintance with their kinsfolk or to pick fruit from their own trees. Nor can the Government of Jordan be wholly blamed, as it is recognised to be beyond the power of the Jordan police and armed forces to control every mile of the long and unnatural border—at any rate without the goodwill and co-operation of the corresponding forces on the other side. It is disturbing to note that excursions across the frontier have often been led by Israeli troops. Earlier this year the attacks on the Jordan villages of Falama and Hantla were especially notorious, while the present crisis is in large part due to an armed Israeli assault on the Jordan village of Qulbya last week in which more than fifty Arabs were reported to have been killed. Clearly the Israeli Government must assert its authority more effectively to keep its troops in order. Clearly also the Arab States should abandon their attitude of implacable resentment against the new State. The only wise course, for both sides to adopt is a policy of reconciliation with each other, for open conflict means endangering the whole of the Middle East.

December 1 Target For Korean Talks

ENVOY LEAVES TO MEET COMMUNISTS

Washington, Oct. 21. Mr Arthur Dean, special Ambassador, took off for the Far East today with the hope that he can convince the stalling Communist negotiators to agree to a Korean peace conference "as soon as possible".

Mr Dean promised to do his "best" to arrange the Korean political talks by December 1. He held a last-minute conference with the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, at the National Airport. Mr Dulles arrived at the airport from New York only a few minutes before Mr Dean and his staff took off.

Mr Dean, Mr Dulles' delegate to the Korean discussions, will meet Chinese and North Korean Communist negotiators at Panmunjom on Monday. This meeting was called to arrange for the full-dress Korean peace conference.

JAGAN AND ATTLEE CONFER

London, Oct. 21. "Dr Cheddi Jagan, Deputy Prime Minister of British Guiana, was whisked away to the House of Commons immediately he arrived here today for a secret conference with the Opposition Labour Party's "shadow Cabinet."

Accompanied by Mr L.F.S. Burnham, Chairman of the left People's Progressive Party, he was escorted with Mr Clement Attlee, Opposition leader, and other Labour front benchers for over two hours.

After the conference the Labour Opposition issued an announcement to a Government motion calling for approval of its British Guiana policy which will be debated in the House of Commons tomorrow.

If the Government motion, tabled by Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, and his chief lieutenants on foreign policy, should be defeated, the Government would probably treat it as a "no confidence" vote and resign.

But it is highly unlikely that a Government defeat will occur, for they can muster an absolute majority of 18 over their Labour opponents.

The Labour amendment to the British Guiana motion declares "emphatically" actions and speeches of some leaders of the People's Progressive Party as set forth in the Government White Paper published yesterday.

It also condemns "methods tending to the establishing of a totalitarian regime in a British colony." But it adds: "Nevertheless it is not satisfied that the situation in British Guiana was of such a character as to justify the extreme step of suspending the Constitution."—Reuter.

The ambassador will stop en route to Panmunjom for talks in Tokyo and Seoul.

Just before boarding his plane, he said he hoped his meeting with the Communists would "bring us one step nearer to the peace for which the world is anxiously waiting."

The United Nations, he said, hoped the political conference would "follow in the near future at an appropriate time and place". He said the United States hoped the peace conference would take place at San Francisco, Honolulu or Geneva—places already proposed by the U.N.

"We are, however, open-minded about where the conference should be," he added, "so long as the place has adequate facilities and will be conducive to the success of the conference."

Mr Dean carries orders to press for an immediate agreement on a time and place for the political conference which, under the Korean armistice terms, was supposed to begin next Wednesday.

Mr Dean's mission has taken on special urgency because of South Korea's renewed threat to resume the war unless the political conference begins soon. Earlier efforts to get the talks started have stalled because of the deadlock on the Communist "demand" that "neutral" countries participate. Mr Dean has been authorised to discuss the issue but not to make any commitments without the approval of Mr Dulles and other allied representatives.

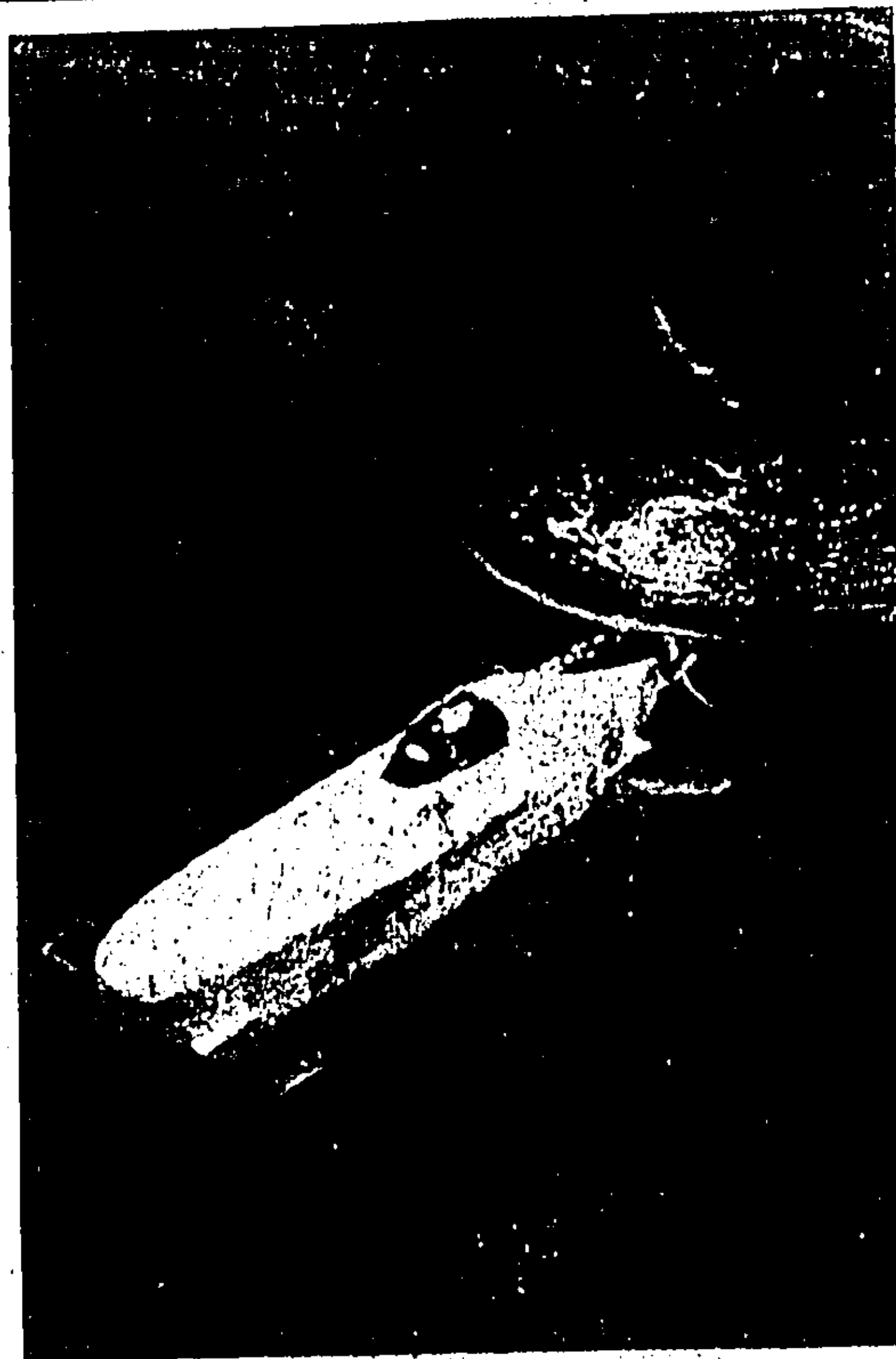
There have been persistent reports, however, that he might indicate the United Nations willingness to compromise on this controversy in the interest of getting the political conference started.—United Press.

All Aboard Plane Killed

Monterey, Mexico, Oct. 21. A rancher who returned today from the mountains on which a Mexican government plane crashed and burned on Monday said that all aboard were killed.

Fourteen persons were listed as passengers and there may have been more. They included Mexican musicians, ballet dancers and newspapermen and an American editor.

The rancher, Procopio Medina, said bodies and wreckage were scattered over a 1,300-foot area.—United Press.



The unique "Minisub" has just been produced in the United States, and undergoes tests off Catalina Island, California. The operator is completely enclosed in a laminated glass-cloth hull. It is "free flooded" requiring the operator to wear a face mask and an aqualung (two tanks of compressed air which strap to the operator's back, and an attached mouth-piece for breathing under water). The "sub" is 8 1/2 ft. long and is 22 inches wide and weighs 145 lbs.—London Express.

FIVE-POWER TALKS ON TRIESTE

Big Three Issue Invitation

Washington, Oct. 21. The Yugoslavian Ambassador, Mr Vladimir Popovic, said today that an invitation had now been issued by the Big Three Western Foreign Ministers for a five-power conference on Trieste. The invitation was issued following the Big Three Foreign Ministers' conference in London.

Mr Popovic told a luncheon of a group of diplomatic correspondents here that the invitation of the Western powers had not yet been answered by all those invited, for example, Italy.

He said that negotiations were going on in order to define the scope of the conference.

Mr Popovic said several times that he was confident that a conference between the Big Three and Italy and Yugoslavia would take place in an effort to reach a mutually acceptable solution of the controversy over the disposition of the free territory of Trieste.

He said that any delay in holding the conference "would not only be harmful, but extremely dangerous". He said that such a conference could only take place before Britain and the United States implemented their decision, announced on October 8, to hand over the occupation of Zone "A" of Trieste to the Italians.

He said that to hold a conference about the disposition of Trieste after the decision had been made would "have no sense at all."

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Ambassador said the purpose and scope of such a conference should "be to raise the substance of the Trieste problem." If its purpose was only to seek to make a formal decision on the Trieste problem, the conference would have no meaning.

Yugoslavia could not attend a conference with such a purpose. Asked what he thought Yugoslavia regarded as the best solution of the Trieste problem, the Ambassador said that the best solution would be the internationalisation of the city

Syrian, Iraqi Troops Rushed To Jordan

DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMMAN

Amman, Oct. 21. Damascus Radio said today that Syrian and Iraqi troops had rushed into Jordan on the way to Jerusalem to reinforce the Arab Legion, as Jordan's Premier demanded that the Arab League back his country with troops to help fight Jewish "jungle law".

Amman demonstrators stoned a United States centre for officers and offices of the British Council, reports from Beirut said. The reports added that little damage was done.

Jordan demanded formally that the Arab League fulfil for the first time its security pact to help any member under attack.

Premier Fawzi El Mulki opened the League's Political Committee meeting and said Jordan's "enemy now only knows jungle law".

He asked the Committee to stand for a minute in mourning for Arabs killed in the Qulbya attack by Israeli forces.

Meanwhile, demonstrators surged through the streets, demanding revenge for the bloody Israeli attack on Qulbya and two other Jordan border villages last week and threatened to stage a general strike for concrete results from the League meeting.

Premier Mulki told the meeting there were "120,000 persons on the frontier, living in fear and not knowing whether the morning will come".

Although the Committee met in secret session, it was believed members intended to visit the Jerusalem frontier and other frontier towns for a first-hand look at the situation.

Three premiers and other top politicians of seven Arab countries gathered to consider Jordan's demand for help. The conference was to discuss counter-measures against the present military conditions, strengthening of the national guards and presentation of the Palestine problem to the United Nations Security Council.—United Press.

EMBASSY STONED

Amman Oct. 21. Demonstrators stoned the French Embassy and the United States "Point Four" aid offices here today and tried to attack the British Embassy.

The demonstrators prevented the demonstrators from reaching the British Embassy.

The demonstrations lasted all day but no casualties had been reported when they ended tonight.

The Prime Minister of Jordan, Dr Fawzi El Mulki, blamed "extremist agitators" for causing the trouble.

He said they had infiltrated among peaceful demonstrators to cause a disturbance.

Yesterday, the Jordanian Prime Minister declared that his country "will meet with force any further Israeli attacks on Arab villages".

The Political Committee of the Arab League, meeting here tonight under the chairmanship of Dr Fawzi El Mulki, discussed the following items on its agenda:

A general survey of border incidents since January; The Qulbya village massacre; Measures taken by the Jordanian Government;

The present situation of the Jordanian Army and home guard; And the Palestine situation in the light of the Security Council's discussions.—Reuter.

TO HEAR REPORT

United Nations, Oct. 21. The Security Council is to meet on Friday morning and afternoon to hear the report of Major-General Bennike, head of the Palestine truce organisation general staff, on the Qulbya incident and Israeli-Jordan relations.

Over fifty Arabs were said to have been killed in an armed Israeli attack on the Jordan village of Qulbya last week.—France-Press.

Soldier Found Guilty Of Cowardice

Catterick, Oct. 21. A general court martial today found a British soldier guilty of cowardice in face of the enemy. The soldier, accused in the first case of its kind in Britain for 80 years, was Fusilier Patrick E. Lydon, who was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to be discharged from the Army with ignominy.

Both the conviction and sentences are subject to confirmation. Lydon has just returned to Britain after 18 months in a POW camp in Korea.

Defence evidence stated that Lydon deserted his own trench on the Korean front just before a Chinese attack on November 4, 1951, to visit a soldier friend in another trench.

Defence said that while returning to his own trench he was blown by a shell into a trench where Lieutenant A. F. Pateman was fighting single-handedly with an automatic weapon.

STAYED IN TRENCH

Lieutenant Pateman said that when he ordered Lydon to fight, the latter replied, "I can't fight, I have broken my little finger."

When British forces were compelled to withdraw after the battle in which Private Bill Speakman won the Victoria Cross, Lydon continued to lie in the trench.

He admitted surrendering "tamely" to the Chinese about an hour later.

Two doctors testifying for the defence said Lydon should never have been admitted to the army. They said that under a heavy barrage Lydon was paralysed by fear.

Lydon volunteered for service in Korea after completing his national service. He has a total of nearly six years in army service, three of them in Korea.

Mr Philip Niman, defending, said an appeal would be considered.

Young Woman's Escapade

London, Oct. 21. Police were called to the Houses of Parliament today after people saw a young woman climbing the scaffolding of the Victoria Tower.

Police and workers went up the tower and brought the woman down. The girl, aged 20, climbed about 80 feet up the scaffolding. She was in a very nervous condition and transferred to a hostel after being seen by a probation officer.

The Victoria Tower is 392 feet high. It has been encircled in tubular steel scaffolding for years, while masons have been restoring stonework.—China Mail Special.

PARTY DISOWNS ITS PRESIDENT

Kashmir's ruling Party, the National Conference, today formally disowned its President, the deposed and gaoled former Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdullah.

The General Council of the Party elected the new Prime Minister, Mr Ghulam Bakshi Mohammed, as President in Sheikh Abdullah's place.

The General Council also decided unanimously to disown the Party Secretary-General, Mr Maulana Mohd Sayood Masoodi, who opposed the Government change, brought about last August.

It alleged that Mr Masoodi, a member of the Indian House of

People (Lower House of Parliament), had "encouraged disruptive elements" after the Government change and was not in a position to "purge and reorganise" the Party as desired by the General Council.

The Council "decided to set up a Central Political School to train political teachers, to impart political education at lower levels, to give a sound, solid political grounding to workers and end the infiltration

Srinagar, Oct. 21. of a communal and pro-imperialist ideology."

Ninety of the 112 members of the Council attended today's meeting, the first since Sheikh Abdullah was dismissed from the Premiership.

The Council authorised the President to purge the Party of "disruptive, politically irresponsible and opportunist elements."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Big Fight Result

New York, Oct. 21. Carl "Bobo" Olson became Middleweight Boxing Champion of the world tonight when he won a 15-round decision over Randolph Turpin.—United Press.

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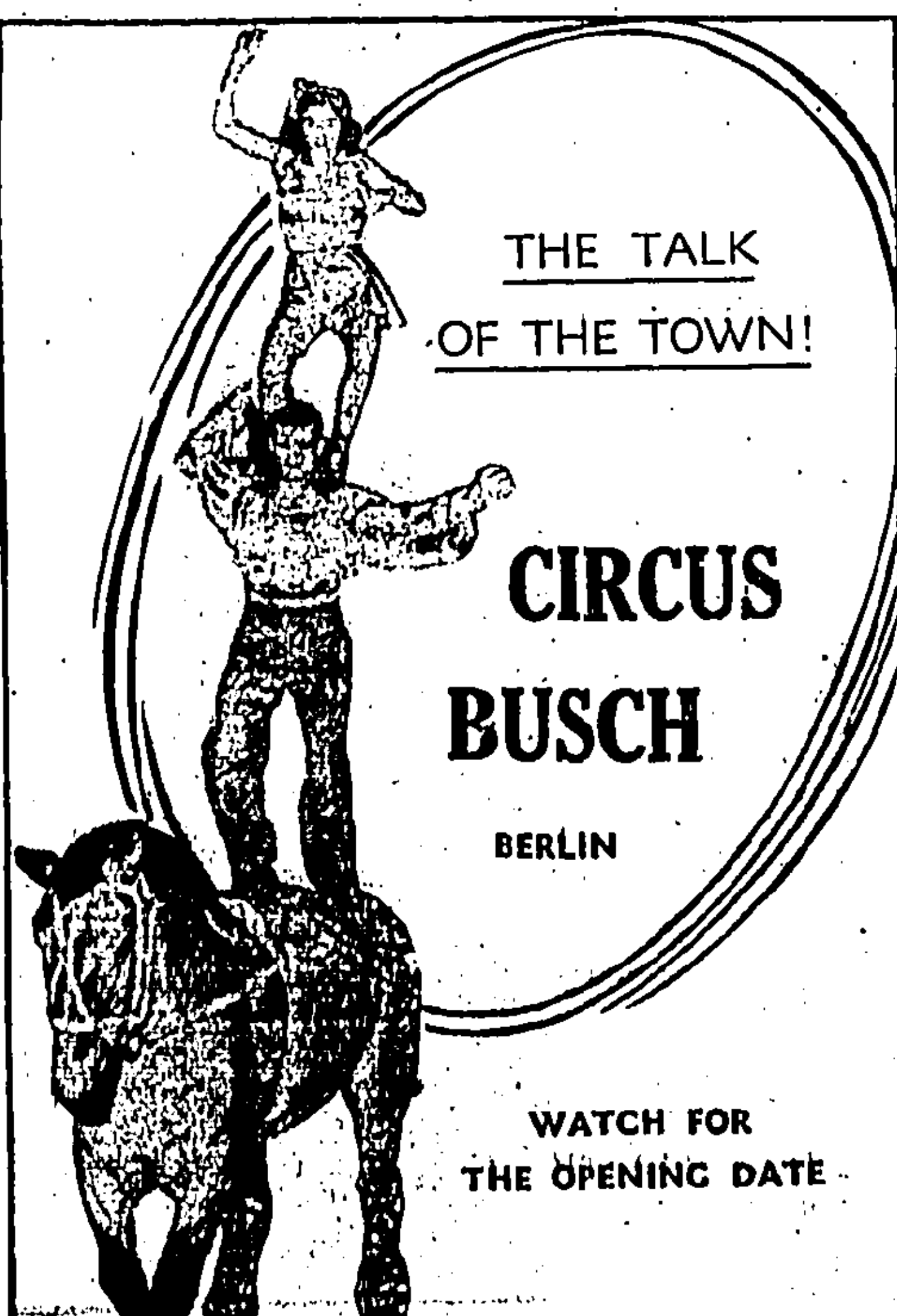
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THE TALK
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**Chaplin In
Vineyards**

Charlie Chaplin in a clowning mood when invited to help with the annual wine harvest at Villeneuve, near Lausanne. The famous comedian is now resident in Switzerland. — Express Photo.

**Earning The
Dollars**

London, Oct. 21. The Duke of Edinburgh said today the British motor industry was earning £1,000,000 daily in foreign currency.

The industry, he said, was expected to produce about 500,000 cars, lorries and buses in Britain this year.

The Duke made this statement when he opened the annual Motor Show. — China Mail Special.

**Angled Deck
For Carrier**

Melbourne, Oct. 21. The angled flight deck now being incorporated in British and United States aircraft carriers will be built into HMAS Melbourne, now being refitted for the Royal Australian Navy in the United Kingdom.

Announcing this, Navy authorities said the new deck would allow Melbourne's aircraft to land with much less risk than on the conventional straight deck, and would increase operational efficiency.

The Navy Minister, Mr. William McMahon, said fitting the new deck would delay completion of Melbourne for about six months, and she would be ready for commissioning by the middle of 1955. — China Mail Special.

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**Russian Press Outburst
Against Britain
And America**

London, Oct. 21.

A powerful barrage of bitter Soviet propaganda attacks on the United States and Britain dimmed hopes today that the Kremlin will accept the West's latest invitation for a four-Power conference at Lugano on November 9.

The leading Soviet press brigades deluged alleged secret American plans to revive the German army and extended their attacks to the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, for the first time since Georgi Malenkov came to power.

**MYSTERY OF
EXPLOSION**

Havana, Oct. 21.

A heavy explosion, rocked buildings in the Vedado suburb today and was heard in the city proper.

After hours of mystery, during which police and newspapers were swamped by anxious telephone calls, it was announced that the explosion occurred in an artificial gas tank in a private home.

The police said apparently there were no casualties.

The blast brought scores of police cars to the Vedado area. They tried vainly to find the scene of the explosion. — United Press.

**Bold Effort To Solve
UK Housing Shortage**

London, Oct. 21.

Britain, now building new houses at the rate of 300,000 a year, is making a bold effort to solve the acute housing problem which has plagued her statesmen and her people since the end of World War II.

The sight of tidy suburban villas and high blocks of red-brick flats rising throughout the country has brought new hope to many young married couples who had despaired of ever having a home of their own.

But thousands of people are still forced to live with parents-in-law or rent furnished flats at rents higher than they can afford.

And while the new houses are going up another problem is becoming increasingly acute. Old houses are falling into decay, because landlords say they cannot afford to pay for the extensive repairs needed while the Government pegs rents at pre-war levels.

The Conservative Government made an election pledge in 1950 that it would build 300,000 houses a year instead of the limit of 200,000 houses fixed by the previous Labour Government.

Success in fulfilling the pledge has brought applause and prestige to the Housing Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan. But Socialists claim that he has succeeded at the expense of badly needed school buildings and factories and by cutting down on standards of housing.

At the end of the war, Britain was faced with the need for nearly 2,000,000 new houses. Bombs had totally destroyed 220,000 houses and rendered another 250,000 permanently uninhabitable. Between 1939 and 1945, house-building had practically ceased.

The Labour Government which came into power in 1945 imposed rigid controls on building because of shortages of material. They allowed private builders to put up only a small number of houses. The rest of the programme was handed over to local authorities with instructions to build houses for letting.

WIPED OUT

The Conservatives wiped out many of the controls. They allowed private building firms to build as many houses for private sale as they could. The stipulation was that the size of the houses should not exceed 1,000 square feet. A house of this size usually has five rooms

and makes a comfortable home for a family of four.

The cost of having such a home built, including the price of the one-fifth or one-sixth of an acre of land on which it stands, is about £2,500 sterling.

Most Britons having a new house built or buying an older house from its previous owner get the necessary capital through a Building Society.

They pay from their own funds a sum equivalent to from ten to 20 per cent of the value of the house, and the Society lends them the rest. The standard length of mortgage is 20 years. During this period, the houseowner pays the Society twelve shillings and tenpence a month for every £100 he has borrowed. This covers both interest and capital repayment.

Britain is a nation whose people like to own their homes rather than rent them. Last year, 1,046,713 families were buying their houses through Building Societies, according to the Building Societies Association.

Though private builders now have a free hand, local authorities have not relaxed their efforts in building what are popularly known here as "Council houses."

CHEAP LOANS

These State-built homes are erected by city, town and County Councils, helped by subsidies from the National Government which grants them cheap, 60-year loans.

The houses can be bought by their tenants, but most are rented. Rents vary throughout the country, but can be as low as nine shillings and threepence a week and as high as 45 shillings a week. All have bathrooms and indoor toilets.

Some Councils have also built a few blocks of luxury flats for upper income tenants. The rents of these, with built-in refrigerators and labour-saving gadgets, are about £4 a week. — China Mail Special.

Observers see in these attacks a "first but pretty sure indication" that Moscow is preparing the ground for a virtual rejection of the "West" project for Foreign Ministers talks on a German and Austrian settlement.

The Government organ Izvestia, the Party paper Pravda and the Army publication Red Star have in the past 24 hours all launched violent accusations against alleged Anglo-American plans to speed German rearmament for aggressive purposes and to perpetuate the split in Germany.

Izvestia charged that the German Army is designed to be the "armoured fist of the Atlantic forces" and the gendarme of Western Europe.

BACK TO STALIN?

It charged that France is to be "reduced to the position of a mere appendage of the revived Wehrmacht."

Red Star and Pravda accused Sir Winston of serving an ultimatum to France in urging her to choose between ratification of EDC and possible German participation in NATO.

Expert officials on Soviet affairs said, "It looks as if we are back to the policy of the Stalin days if the tenor and tone of the latest Moscow press reactions is any indication of what the Kremlin has in store." — United Press.

**Begging A
Crowded
Profession**

New Delhi, Oct. 21.

Begging is becoming a crowded profession in Delhi where more than 1,500 men, women and children follow the calling.

A Delhi Municipality survey showed that it is now more professional than amateur, only 309 of the 1,500 being actually disabled or lame. The rest are people who find it an easy way to make a living.

The survey showed that as the profession adds to its ranks so do the methods of operation become more imaginative.

Most popular of the new "touches" depends on the tears trickling down a small boy's face (induced by fingers rubbed over with onion juice) and the English phrase "I've lost my purse and I'm afraid of my father."

Other variations are newspaper boys who have "had their papers stolen," shoe-shine boys ("I'm no beggar sir... I want to work") who have no brushes or polish and "ear guards" who scratch the mudguards of the less generous motorists. — China Mail Special.

**General Gruenther
Back In Paris**

Paris, Oct. 21.

General Alfred Gruenther, head of the Atlantic Pact Organisation in Europe, arrived by air from Athens today.

Earlier to y in Athens, he inspected Greek air and naval installations and said afterwards that progress in the Greek armed forces had been maintained. — France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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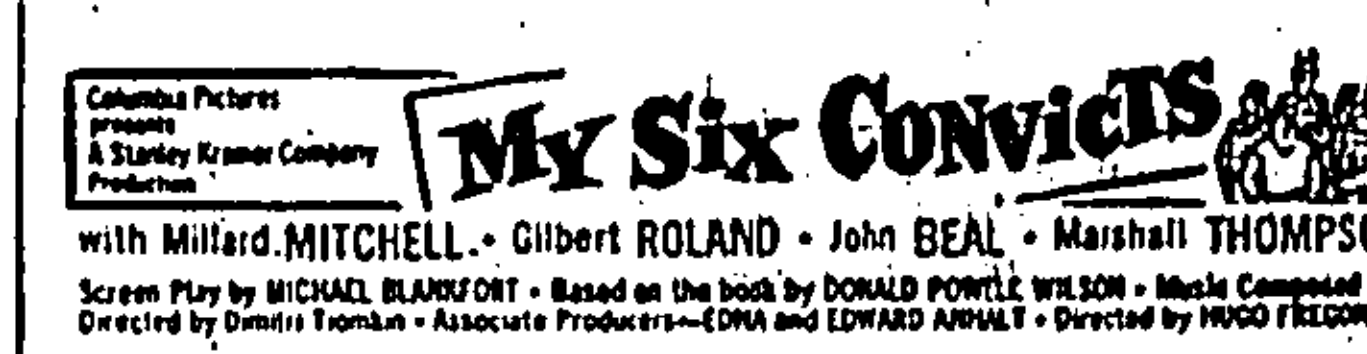
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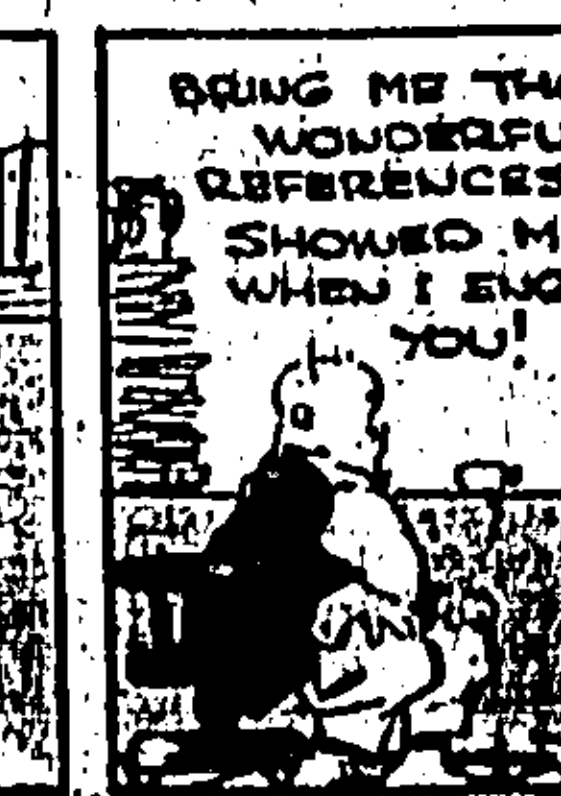
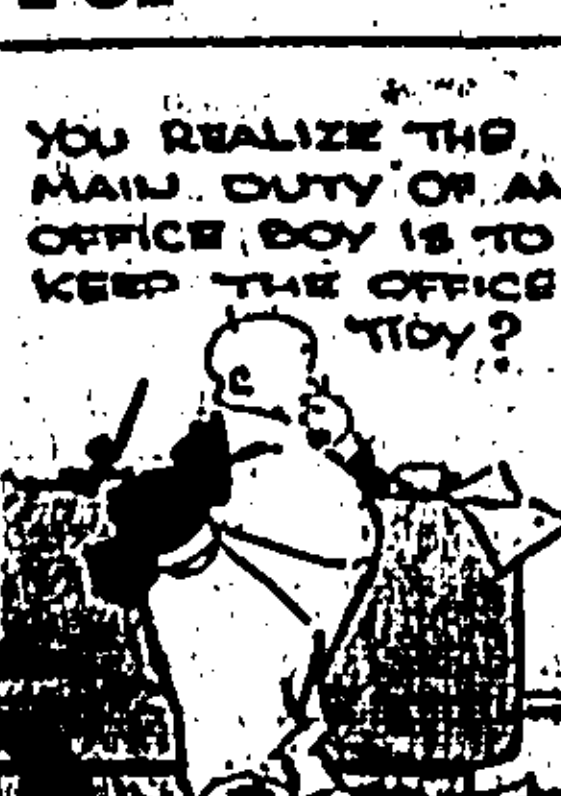
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Offensive By Karens Imminent?

Increased Activity In SE Burma

Rangoon, Oct. 21. Reports during the last few days of increased activity in south-east Burma indicate that Karens, in alliance with Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist) guerrillas, are preparing for an offensive now that the monsoon is ending.

The Karens claim they will occupy the whole Thon area, about 100 miles east of Rangoon, when they next attack. Reports reaching Rangoon tell of insurgent concentrations in the hills and the construction of food supply dumps and lines of communication.

Kuomintang guerrillas and Karens are reported to be jointly renovating a wartime air strip, near Amherst, about 60 miles south of Thon.

A Burmese War Office spokesman said Karen recruits were being sent north to Kuomintang headquarters at Mawlaik, in the eastern part of the Shan States, to receive military training.

The spokesman discounted newspaper reports of mysterious aircraft which were said to fly singly over Thon at night. — Reuters.

RANGOON CONFIDENT

Rangoon, Oct. 21. A Burmese War Office spokesman today expressed his confidence in the ability of the Burmese Government forces to defeat successfully Moulmein and the surrounding area against an attack by Karens, who are reportedly allied to Chinese Nationalist troops in that sector.

He was commenting on persistent rumours from Moulmein that the Karens and the Kuomintang rebels had rebuilt a wartime air-strip near Amherst, some 50 miles south of Moulmein and another one near the Burma-Thailand border, and were planning to attack Kyaukse, some 12 miles south-east of Moulmein.

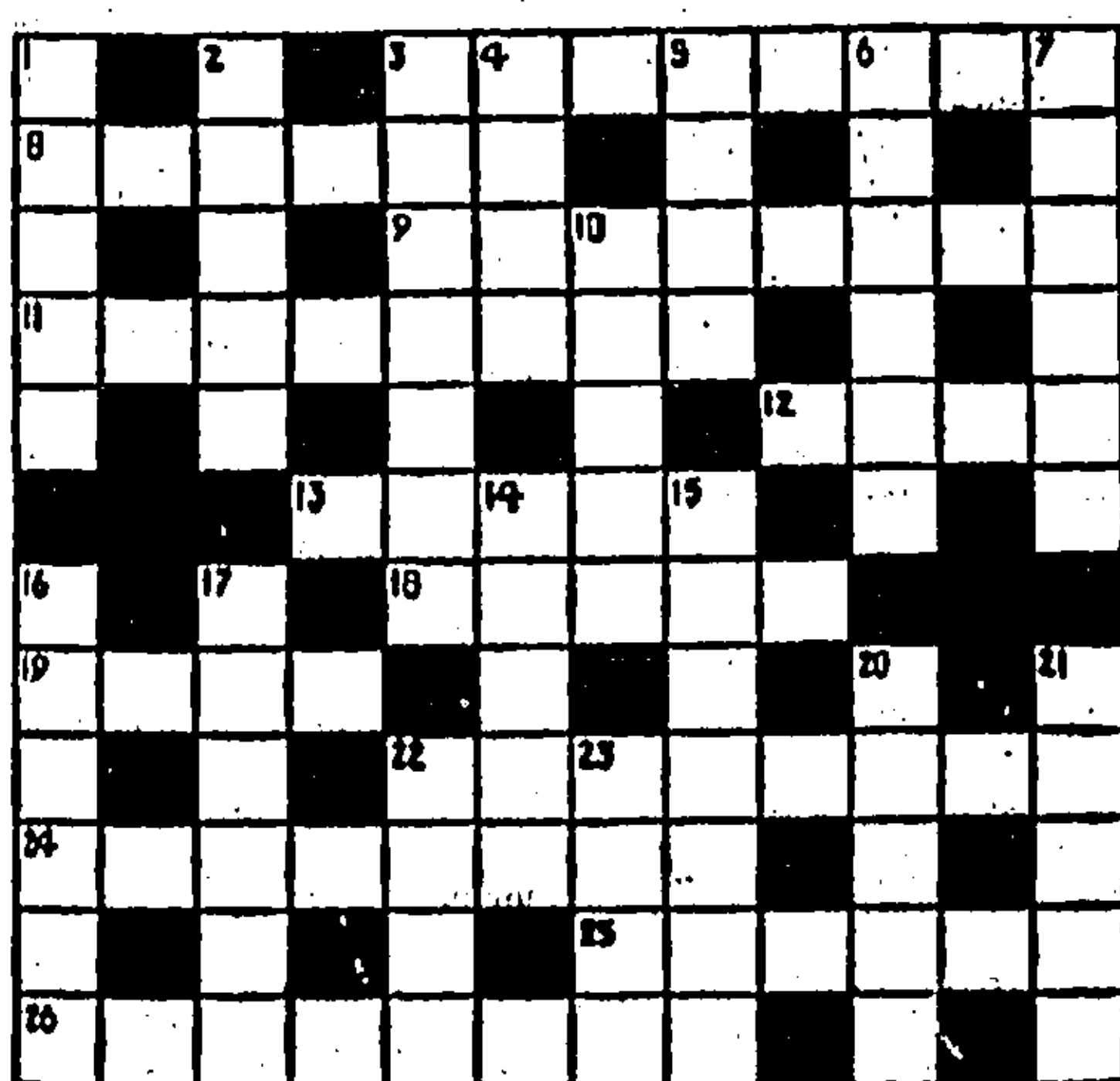
The rebel situation in southern Burma has been obscured by reports that high-ranking Communist and Karen leaders have met recently in Donzoyit, 60 miles north of Rangoon, to discuss the reasons which motivated the Karen alliance with the anti-Communist forces in Burma. — France-Press.

Casey Visiting Pakistan

Karachi, Oct. 21. Australian Foreign Minister Richard Casey arrived today on a three-day visit to Pakistan. He had visited New Delhi where he attended the Colombo Plan conference.

During his stay in Karachi, he will meet Premier Mohammed Ali and other members of the Pakistan Cabinet. — France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Alarmed (8).
- 8 Mumble (9).
- 9 Outfit (9).
- 11 Estimates (8).
- 12 Row (4).
- 13 Send (5).
- 18 Personal record (5).
- 19 Ages (4).
- 22 Old weapon (8).
- 24 Lazy (8).
- 25 Middle (8).
- 26 Softened (8).

DOWN

- 1 Fishing-boat (5).
- 2 Checks (5).
- 3 Fastened (7).
- 4 Gait (4).
- 5 Decays (4).
- 6 Clear (8).
- 7 Wilderness (6).
- 10 Pigment (6).
- 14 Ecclesiastical head-dress (5).
- 15 Had confidence in (7).
- 16 Older (8).
- 17 Barbarous (8).
- 20 Diminish (8).
- 21 Possessed (5).
- 22 Tribe (4).
- 23 Formerly (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across.—3 Submerge, 7 Night, 8 Artifice, 10 Feeble, 13 Extreme, 15 Rest, 17 Asseris, 18 Illit, 20 Dead, 21 Natural, 22 Eking, 23 Ordained, 25 Biting, 26 Streets. Down.—1 Knife, 2 Great, 3 State, 4 Main, 5 Raider, 6 Example, 7 Rump, 8 Rattle, 9 Strait, 10 Estate, 11 Reck, 12 Head, 13 Idle, 14 Lender, 15 Tides, 16 Rapid, 17 Edge, 18 Head.

Professor Released



One of the oldest people to be returned to Germany from Russia is 81-year-old Professor Arnold Wardchmidt, Senator of the Prussian Academy of Arts, creator of the Society Hall in Bremen and of the monumental relief on the former Aviation Ministry. He is seen here on his return to his native land. He was arrested in the street in Saransk in 1945 by the Russians. — Express Photo.

London Police Call For Women Recruits

London, Oct. 21. More women are to be recruited for the Metropolitan Police, a Scotland Yard spokesman said today.

The force is being increased by two inspectors, four sergeants and 60 constables.

Scotland Yard welcomed applications from women between 20 and 30, of British nationality, and with a good education and physique. They must be at least five feet four inches in their stockings.

Married women are also eligible, provided they can balance their domestic life with the requirements of police service. — China Mail Special.

The First In South Africa

Johannesburg, Oct. 21. The "South African Defence Minister, Mr. J. Erasmus, today opened in Lyttelton, near Pretoria, the Union's first arms factory, manufacturing small arms, anti-tank weapons and aircraft rockets.

Mr Erasmus said that the factory would be primarily a "reservoir for technical skill" and the evidence of the country's determination to prepare against Communist aggression on any front in its alliance with the Western democracies.

The opening of the plant was an important milestone in the development of South Africa's defence system, he said. — France-Press.

French Government To Send Ultimatum To

Bao Dai

BRINGING POSITION TO A HEAD

Paris, Oct. 21.

A French Government ultimatum to Emperor Bao Dai, Chief of the Vietnam State, is being drafted late tonight and brings France's position in Indo-China to a head.

Bao Dai is to be asked whether or not his Government is prepared to remain in the French Union.

The question has arisen since the National Vietnamese Congress, a consultative body of leading Vietnamese appointed by Bao Dai himself, declared last week that they wanted total national independence and that this was incompatible with membership of the French Union as at present constituted.

This declaration has exploded the long smouldering discontent in France about the war in Indo-China.

Socialists and Gaullists, as well as many Assembly members of the middle-of-the-road parties, are now asking what French officers and troops are fighting and dying for in Indo-China if, whatever the outcome of the war, the Vietnam Republic will sever all connection with France.

Behind this question lies the very widely shared feeling that France has carried the burden of the anti-Communist fight in Indo-China long enough and that the little has come for her to be relieved by other Allies.

Typical of this feeling was a meeting of the Radical Party Deputies today at which two Deputies declared that they would say in the forthcoming Parliamentary debate on Indo-China that French troops in Indo-China must be relieved in the shortest possible time.

The Gaullist Deputies were urging that Bao Dai should be told that if he cannot guarantee the Vietnam Republic's membership in the French Union, he should leave.

De Gaulle Sees Haile Selassie

Addis Ababa, Oct. 21. General Charles de Gaulle and his wife were received by Emperor Haile Selassie and the Empress of Ethiopia today.

Later, the de Gaulles attended a reception at the French Embassy and at night were the guests at a dinner at the Imperial Palace.

They will leave Ethiopia tomorrow for Paris. — France-Press.

Adlai Stevenson To Appear Before Trade Commission

Washington, Oct. 21.

Mr Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic leader, will be asked to give his advice on foreign trade to President Eisenhower's 17-member Trade Study Commission.

The Commission, which aims to get a non-partisan solution to the problem before Congress is called on to act on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, will also seek advice from former Republican President Herbert Hoover.

Senator Prescott Bush (Republican, Connecticut), a Congressional member of the Commission, said today that the Commission would hear these two leaders at a public session next week.

The Commission has arranged private hearings for today and Thursday, and will have before it two former administrators of the foreign aid programme, Mr Paul Hoffman and Mr Averell Harriman.

"It is going to be difficult to find a formula which will step up our imports and still not threaten individual American industries," Senator Bush declared.

But he added: "If there is an answer, I am confident the Commission will find it." The Commission's recommendations would be ready for March, he said.

Meanwhile, a Republican critic of foreign imports, Mr Richard Simpson of Pennsylvania, told the National Coal Association, now meeting in Washington, that the Republican Party "will not fall in its traditional responsibility" of protecting United States industries and workers from "unfair foreign competition."

He said it might take time for the Republicans to evolve a "sane foreign trade policy" because of "intimidation, intimidation, incongruity and in-

CHINESE SEAT IN THE U.N.

Position Of Britain Again Defined

London, Oct. 21.

The British Government still hopes that the day for settling the problem of China's representation in the United Nations will have been brought nearer by the attitude in Korea, Mr Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary, said today.

He was answering a question by Mr Stephen Swinger, Labour, in the House of Commons.

Mr Swinger asked what action Britain had taken at the United Nations Assembly since the signature of the Korean armistice agreement to secure the entry of the Chinese People's Government into the United Nations.

He also asked what further steps the Foreign Office would take.

Mr Nutting replied that Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had said on July 30 that the British Government believed that the Central People's Government should represent China in the United Nations, but that for reasons which had been frequently explained, consideration of this question should be postponed.

Mr Butler had expressed the hope that the day for settling this problem would have been brought nearer by the armistice in Korea.

"That is still our position," Mr Nutting commented. — Reuters.

Labour Chief Advocates More US Aid

Washington, Oct. 21.

American Labour leader Walter Reuther, President of CIO, said tonight that he was convinced that the more technicians the United States sent to foreign countries the less they would have to send their soldiers.

He was speaking at a banquet organised by the Committee of the Crusade for Peace, an organization comprising American politicians, businessmen, trade union leaders, literary and university men.

He reaffirmed the intention of the American trade unionists to fight to avoid a new world war. Other speakers were Under-Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, Marek Korbicz, former member of the Polish delegation to the United Nations, and now a refugee in the United States, and Mr Joseph Grew, former United States Ambassador in Japan and Director of the "National Committee for a Free Europe."

Mr Korbicz emphasised the extent of the Soviet appropriation in Poland, where he said, the Russians had trampled underfoot all political, religious liberties. — France-Press.

Mt. Everest Herbs Meet In London

London, Oct. 21.

Members of the team who conquered Mt. Everest met at a luncheon in London today. Also present was one of the men who saw the summit from the air 20 years ago. He was Group Captain David McIntyre, who with the Duke of Hamilton, braved a hurricane force wind to fly round the crest of Everest in an open cockpit plane in 1933. — France-Press.

Russians Buy Wool

Moscow, Oct. 21.

Russian buyers were active at today's wool auction. They were in the market particularly for fine crossbred wools and competed strongly for these types against Continental, Japanese and British dealers. — Reuters.

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TRIESTE, TITO, PELLA AND LUCE

By George Weller

TITO, Pella and Clare Boothe Luce are today facing the most decisive days of their careers as some 7,000 American and British troops are packing to evacuate Trieste.

Having sustained his first undisturbed setback in prestige, Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's president, stands as near danger as possible for a Communist dictator in power.

Italy's premier, mountain-banker Giuseppe Pella, is compiling his redoubtable list of hard-core Communist-line deputies and squalid neo-Fascists who insist that Italy

is the worst loser in post-war affairs.

Mr. Luce firmly disclaims that she alone mothered the formula giving Trieste to what she calls "full Italian sovereignty." Receiving newsmen in a modish short-length dark-blue dress, with a huge red rose and white spots on her face, she attributed the Trieste solution to "three American ambassadors" as well as British colleagues.

She brushed off congratulations as premature and warned her hearers to await Italian reactions.

Her denials of authorship were taken with heavy salt because it is known that this embassy has been working intensely since Sept. 1 to clear the Trieste road-block from the path to European unity.

While angry crowds were seen in Western embassies in Belgrade, diplomats were nervously trying to chart Tito's countersteps. Since Tito rekindled his relations with Russia and its satellites last month, his powers of token reprisal are limited.

Hot Spot

Yugoslavia will place its case before the United Nations. This step puts Tito's Balkan allies, Turkey and Greece on the hot and of whether to support him and antagonise Italy, or abandon him and thereby doom the three-power military agreement still awaiting negotiation.

Tito has kept the door to joining the North Atlantic Alliance open and is expected now to slam it.

Without renouncing his claims to urban Trieste, Tito is expected to demand that the American furnish fresh proofs of loyalty by increased arms gifts.

When the shock of his disavowal has passed, however, Tito is not likely to throw himself into Soviet Premier Malenkov's arms. It is felt his likeliest move is to increase efforts to find neutralist

allies in the Middle East and Asia.

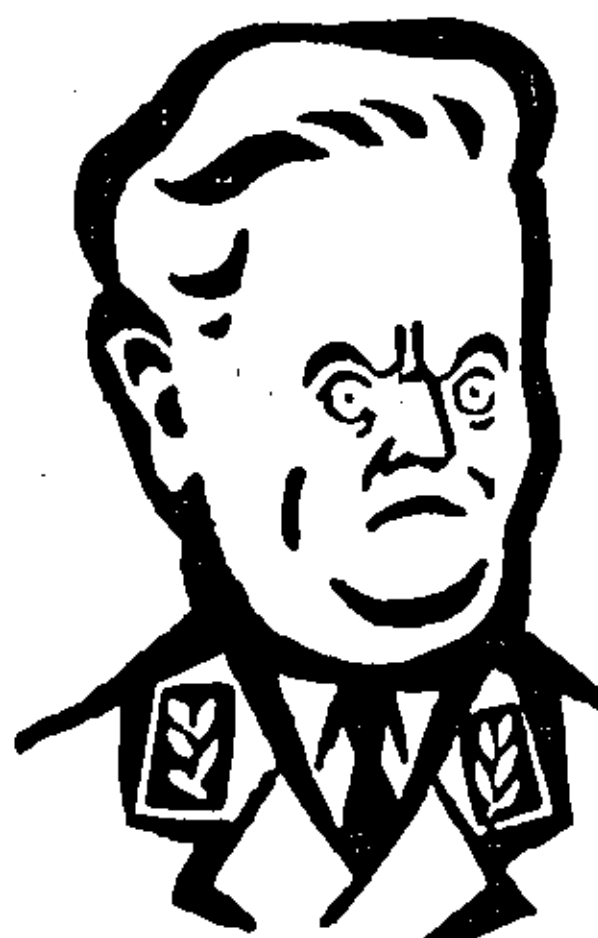
Pella is not going overboard yet in thanking the Americans and British for Trieste, because officially Italy is getting only half a loaf. Italy's policy remains anchored officially to the American-British-French promise of 1948.

Under this promise—made to embarrass the Italian Communists before Stalin denounced Tito—the three powers pledged Italy both halves of Trieste.

Italy's Communists, who for nine years have been howling that Trieste is an Anglo-American military base, echoing Moscow's broadcasts, have ignored fulfilment of demands that Trieste be evacuated.

Instead, they have pounded the British and Americans for having "overridden the Italian chamber" and abandoned the tripartite pledge.

Pella's immediate task is selling "liberation" to Trieste citizens in face of Tito's warning that Trieste will suffer economically. Tito is probably right.



MARSHAL TITO

should have got all Trieste, not simply the bigger half.

But Pella and his predecessor, Alcide de Gasperi, are also summing themselves in private from all centre parties and most rightists except the hard core of diehard nationalists.

In the American Embassy, silver-haired Clare Boothe Luce, fully controlled, with only six months' diplomatic experience behind her, is waiting with crossed fingers to see whether she has pulled off the biggest



GIUSEPPE PELLA

Spontaneous joy was conspicuous absent when Trieste learned its de facto status as just another Italian city.

While shuddering at any legal link with Tito, Triestinos have rejoiced as a sort of Tanagers. For nearly a decade they have been gloriously subsidised by everybody: Washington, Rome and even, to some extent, Belgrade.

Trieste port, already waning from the Korean war peak despite \$30 million ECA aid, must now compete with all northern Italian ports, especially Venice and Genoa.

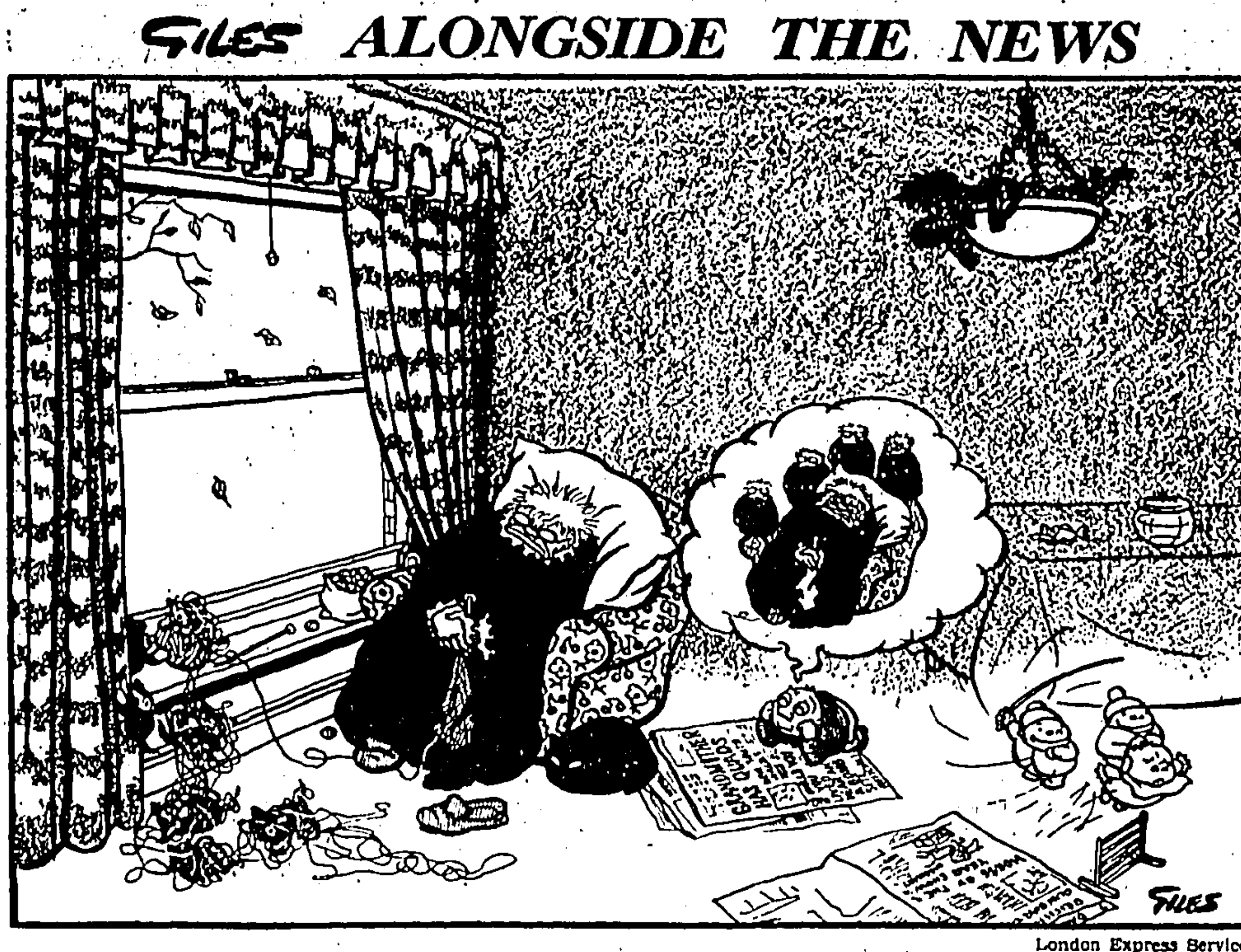
The man left on the spot more even than Tito, Pella and Luce is Trieste's Moscow-trained Communist leader, Vittorio Vidale.

Vidale was deported from the United States in 1937 over the defence of Clarence Darrow, and still speaks American slang despite his Moscow training and Spanish civil war service.

Vidale has been leading some 8,000 party cardholders in agitating for "imperialists" to leave Trieste.

As troops depart, taking many blonde Trieste brides with them, they also remove Vidale's emblems as an independent leader, answerable only to Moscow.

Becoming only another cog in the Italian Communist Party's big wheels, Vidale's demotion parallels that of his deadliest enemy, Tito.



London Express Service

★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

This British Comeback Flabbergasts America

New York, Tuesday. FROM this distance Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Eden, and the Conservatives look and sound like Confidence Unlimited.

The Americans are not merely impressed—they are slightly flabbergasted to see Britain quietly reasserting, or at least reaching for, world leadership.

After all, it was only two or three years ago that tens of thousands of words were being cabled here from London quoting the well-known "informed sources" and "unimpeachable authorities" that we were on the rocks.

I even remember reading a much-advertised series in the Scripps-Howard newspapers called "The Story of a Once Great Nation." Well, fancy that.

There has been quite a change. Mr. Walter Lippmann, who has always had faith and remained constant, now can write: "Churchill is saving the grand alliance," and the thoughtful agree with him.

Balanced comment

LIPPMANN can point out that the United States, "for various reasons, largely internal, has been forced to suspend its leadership of the free world," and the readers sadly nod their heads.

I was pleased to see the prestige newspapers here published the Churchill and Eden speeches in full and printed long and intelligent interpretations and editorial comment.

What can President Eisenhower and his Administration be thinking as they see the Western world leadership slip from their grasp?

There are more and more reports that Mr. Eisenhower does not relish being President.

We all know he only accepted the nomination most reluctantly and imagined he could be above and beyond politics. But it hasn't turned out like that, and friends say that he is disillusioned with the trickery and deal-making that are politics' bedfellows.

Of his first 253 days as President, Mr. Eisenhower spent 43 away from the White House. He is troubled with painful bursts, and his health is sometimes the subject of anxious discussion.

The President, always a religious man, is more devout than ever. He spends several hours each week in private devotion. All Cabinet meetings are opened with prayers. He never misses church unless he is ill, and more and more in his speeches refers to divine guidance.

The majority opinion here is that he will not seek the Presidency again.

Just last week has been particularly troublesome for the President. After a great deal of advance talk about "Operation Candour"—telling the people the brutal facts about the hydrogen bomb and what it

could do to the United States—"Operation Candour" became "Operation Confusion."

Public officials, including Cabinet Ministers, fell over themselves making contradictory statements about the atom and hydrogen bombs. We were told one day that we could all be wiped out. We were told the next that we could not be wiped out.

One man, Val Peterson, head of the Civil Defense Administration, said atomic warfare was inevitable and the "whole book" in modern weapons would be thrown against the U.S.

Like stops it

SECRETARY of Defence Charles Wilson said it would take three years before the Russians had sufficient bombs and aeroplanes to deliver them in an attack here. Various major and minor officials joined in the babel.

Finally, the President barred further talk from the blabbermouths and issued a statement himself which, unfortunately, left everyone still confused.

The public, showing much more common sense and restraint than the politicians, refused to get H-bomb jitters and went about their business of earning an honest dollar and then sending a considerable slice of it to Europe and Asia. With all this going on, Britain's firm action in British

Gulaga has not claimed too much attention, but those who have read or heard about it are impressed.

Stupid talk of "cringing appeasement" on the part of America's allies—imagine anyone accusing Sir Winston Churchill of cringing or appeasement—has diminished.

The one fear

THE ordinary Americans, particularly parents of small children, have naturally been very much occupied with the kidnapping of six-year-old Bobby Greenlease rather than with great world issues.

Police and the F.B.I. fear that the Greenlease case might spark other abductions. Actually, since passage of the Lindbergh Law, which gives the F.B.I. jurisdiction and authorises the death penalty, there has only been a handful of kidnappings. It is the death penalty which makes the kidnapping thugs hesitate—nothing else.

Among parents I know, no one is letting his young children go out alone since the Greenlease mystery ended in sickening tragedy.

It has been my custom to let my eight-year-old daughter take the dog for a walk along the avenue or to buy newspapers and cigarettes for me at the corner shop. No longer. Children up to 11 years old, older, all over the country are now being escorted to school by father, mother, or friends.

There is no crime so hideous as that against a child—trusting, innocent, wholly vulnerable. Parents are asking: "How shall we protect our children?" and they demand an answer.

Colour bar goes

IT has been comparatively quiet on Broadway. "The Little Hut," such a success in London, has been received coolly. Without Robert Morley, the play has lost its magic and seems tedious. The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel is confident that Noel Coward will agree to play there this winter in an engagement similar to his one at the Cafe de Paris in London, but no confirmation comes from Noel. Anyway, if he wants £3,000 a week or so he can have it.

Racial segregation, which has been practised a long time in Washington's cinemas and theatres, is on its way out. Negroes are no longer being refused admission. About time. Elvira Maxwell reports that playwright Frederick Loesch connects the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean with the softening Russian attitude towards the West, but offers no details.

Paul Muni returns to the stage in R.C. Sherriff's "Homo at Seven," re-titled here as a film, and an excellent one, as "Murder on Monday," starring Ralph Richardson.

Rudolf Bing starts his fourth season as the director of the Metropolitan Opera. His success has been phenomenal and he stands no nonsense from the prima donnas.

NOSING INTO NOISE

By J. W. Taylor

NO flats in all Britain have had such noisy occupants as three blocks at Abbots Langley, and never was there such scant respect for the peace and quiet of the neighbours.

They were used by the Building Research Section of the Government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as experimental laboratories in an effort to find the secret of less noise.

And proceedings were something like this: A man in hob-nailed boots clomped around with only pauses to bang away with a hammer to the accompaniment of almost ceaseless whistling; loudspeakers bellowed in one room and were recorded at 50 points in others; men in carpet slippers shuffled about on bare boards and hob-nailed ones did a dance; men blew whistles; rapping machines of four two-pound brass hammers set to work banging ten blows a second, then rubber hammer-heads were substituted, followed by ebony heads, heavy sharp and dull thuds and cracks alike being plotted on graphs for vibration and noise.

Then the search turned to materials to defeat the din. Common ones were granulated cord, felt and fibre board. More unusual were glass silk, slag, wool, rubber pads. Helping out were double walls, false ceilings and the revolutionary "floating floor."

New Means

Tests such as these are leading to the discovery of new means of keeping homes quieter, for science shows that it is possible and practical to dim the din of this modern age.

They need to be. Surveys taken in five large cities reveal that flat dwellers in modern blocks have most noises to complain of: door slamming, radios heard through 18 inches of brick wall, water cisterns, conversation, babies crying, tenants going up and down stairways.

Fifty-seven percent of people in such flats suffer from neighbour noise, compared with only 25 percent in older type flats and a mere 27 percent of those who live in houses.

Sleep broken by noise is a similar story. In new flats, mostly of pre-war construction, the percentage was 52; in old flats, chiefly large converted houses, it was 20; in houses only 21.

Researchers sought the reasons that make noises cling to newer buildings. Sound waves through the air at 1,100 feet per second; through stone, wood and brick it flies at 15,000 feet per second. And they found that intruding noises busted blithely along the continuous lines of the rigid steel-frame and concrete flats erected with such pride in the 1930's.

Noisy Office

Noises in office, factory and streets were also tackled. There was not one word about noise when the management were troubled in one place about 27 girls out of 200 daily reporting sick. Noise experts covered the bare walls with maps, had typewriters set on felt pads, tyres put on trolleys, wheels and asbestos fibre sprayed on the ceilings—and the sick parade dropped to six a day.

Investigations showed that the noisy office is worse than the busy streets, the former with 70 decibels of noise intensity against the latter's sixty decibels. A punch press hammers out 100 decibels—well over the limit of 85 at which ordinary voices can be heard. At 110 decibels the sound of noise becomes feeling. Beyond it hearing is damaged if the ears are assaulted for a long time.

Some 43 percent of riveters have deafness in both ears, compared to six to nine percent of workers in quieter trades. Ear plugs are a partial remedy, but the workers will not wear them because they do not like them.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Don't blame me, Wilbur. I told you not to wear your bifocals."

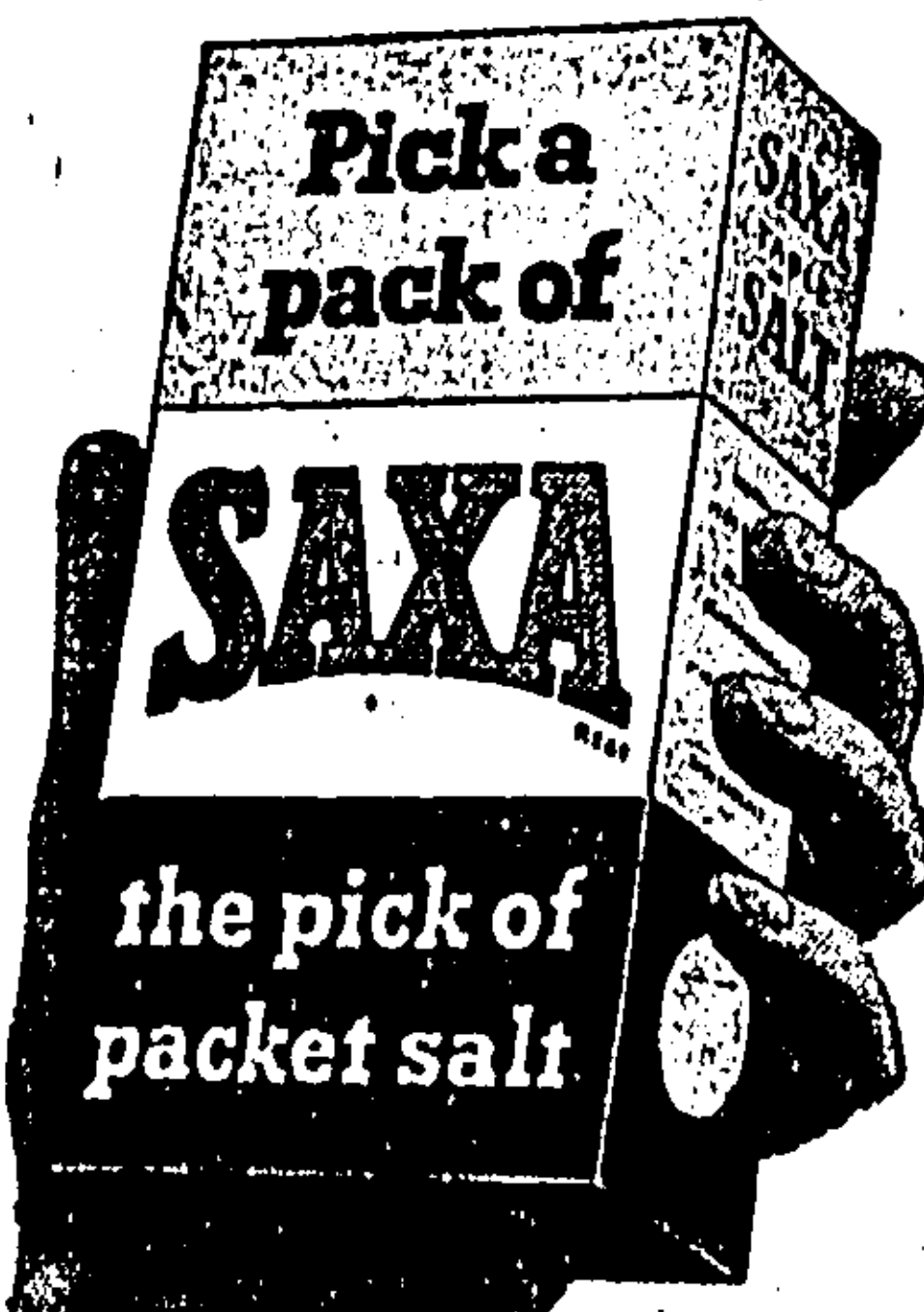
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IF THE SURRENDER TAKES PLACE,

SOON THE DANCE FLOOR WILL BE ALL DESERT

By Ralph Walling

IN 15 square miles of rocky Egyptian desert lies the key to the Suez talks—15 square miles which combine vast military storehouses with married quarters, schools, and clubs—one with a dance floor perfumed by flowers from a sunken garden.

Tel-el-Kebir is the name. Here Britain won a battle 71 years ago, here the made certain, 60 years later, of the victory.

In 1882 a British force under Lord Wolseley routed 35,000 Egyptian soldiers led by the army of Khedive Tawfik to power.

Today, at El Alamein, and here today she is up against the reality of a retreat from over-reliance on the Suez Canal.

For Tel-el-Kebir is the military storehouse and workshop of the disputed Canal Zone.

Its size is staggering. It is equipped to mobilise ten divisions at the start of a war and maintain twice that number while war lasts.

Stores are stacked in the open and in half-acre brick sheds served by roads and light railways 100 miles long. Vast stacks of small arms, radios, and clothing are collected there, as well as seemingly unending ranks of gun, vehicles, and wiring.

Military workshops, with a million square feet of floor space, are the world's largest.

In four war years they overhauled 52,000 railcars, 33,000 engines, 10,000 transport vehicles, 9,000 guns, 4300 tanks and armoured cars and countless machine guns and small arms.

Today Tel-el-Kebir has the permanent look of a depot which took more than a decade to establish.

It is self-contained for water and electric power. For the last six months, it has made at the rate of seven and a half tons a day. In addition to the married quarters, schools, and clubs, it has its own hospital, cinemas, swimming pools, sports grounds, and roller-skating rink.

Its disposal elsewhere in the Middle East would present a problem. Its deterioration a disaster. Experts on the spot say it is already running down.

This is because hundreds of skilled Egyptian artisans have been intimidated into leaving the depot. The last labour force has not been replaced as it could be in part at least by loyal Sudanese.

Shipment of repair work back to Britain and to Tripoli, particularly vehicles, has increased enormously this year. I was told on a recent inspection of the depot.

I saw machine tools standing guard and idle in their concrete beds.

Even an Egyptian contractor found it hard to benefit by a bargain. He bought up the huge stock of the depot for a mere £225,000, and shortage of labour slowed down collection of his haul to a crawl.

Three thousand highly qualified technical troops and 5,000 civilians keep the depot just ticking over.

Under Egyptian Army control, the experts add gloomily, it would go back to the desert probably in six months. What the sand does not rot and another, graft and wastefulness will reach out to grab.

Robbers even now are not deterred by the depot's existing defences—perimeter, minefields, high barbed-wire fences, searchlights, look-out and combat dogs, and one full infantry brigade.

Guards have orders to shoot night prowlers without warning. Yet one, Ahmed the Wily, has penetrated the defences 10 times, sometimes unscrewing his wooden door and crawling it through the sand to conceal his tracks.

The depot is not on the telephone—the land line has been dug up too many times and its copper casing stolen and sold at a pound a foot. So the depot has to keep in touch with the rest of the Canal Zone by radio or messenger.

Who will stop the drift before it is too late?

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"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Dublin	14th Nov.
"MENTOR"	Glasgow, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hamburg	23rd Nov.

Sails from Europe

Sails		
"ATREUS"	Liverpool	23rd Oct.
"BELLEROPHON"	do	27th Oct.
"MENTOR"	do	9th Nov.
"PATROCLOS"	do	17th Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	18th Oct.	22nd Nov.
"CYCLOPS"	24th Oct.	29th Nov.
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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & YAUWAT FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of three dollars per share on the Company's issued capital has been declared payable on the 24th October, 1953, free of tax.

Notice is also given that the share register of the Company will be closed from Monday, 19th October, 1953, to Saturday the 24th October, 1953, both days inclusive.

Dividend warrants will be issued at the registered office of the Company, No. 144-148 Des Voeux Road, Central, 1st Floor, Hongkong, on and after the 26th October, 1953.

By Order of the Board, LAU TAK PO, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 23rd Sept., 1953.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

M.V. "HEIAN MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 23rd October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 23rd October, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1953.

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Inauguration Of New Indian City



President Prasad of India inaugurates Chandigarh, a new city which, in the words of Premier Nehru, "symbolizes India's freedom unfettered by the traditions of the past." Several thousand guests from all over Northern India assembled at Chandigarh to see the President bless the still unfinished capital, and saw him press an electric button to unveil a master plan of Chandigarh.—Express Photo.

Political Skirmishes In U.S. For Elections In 1954

Washington, Oct. 21.

The Republican and Democrat parties are even now skirmishing for crucial election battles late next year (1954) to decide which party will control Congress.

In more than a decade, the political division of the Senate and the House of Representatives has never been as close as it is now, with the Republicans holding hairline majorities and a Republican President in the White House.

Round-Up In Davao

Manila, Oct. 21.

Sixty illegal Indonesian immigrants were reported today to have been rounded up in a town in northern Davao.

The provincial constabulary commander, Col. Cirilo Venzon, said there are more illegal Indonesian immigrants in other municipalities of the province.

He deplored the lack of facilities that would enable him to track down all of the Indonesians, many of whom were said to be engaged in smuggling opium, sugar, cigarettes and other articles.—United Press.

Freedom Of Press Stage Nearer In West Germany

Frankfurt, Oct. 21.

West Germany has gone another step towards freedom from Allied control with the Americans closing down their German-language daily newspaper and the British selling theirs to a rising young German publisher.

All daily newspapers in West Germany are now under German ownership again.

The Western Allies, however, still have the right to ban a newspaper if it publishes material which they consider threatens the security of their forces. A ban by one of the Allies does not necessarily commit the other two.

The West German press will be free of all Allied control when the Bonn conventions replace the occupation statute as the instrument governing relations between West Germany and Britain, France and the United States. The conventions are linked to the six-nation European Army Treaty and both await ratification before they can come into force.

A few weeks ago, the British High Commission announced the sale of Die Welt, one of the largest and most influential daily papers, in West Germany, to Herr Axel Springer, a 41-year-old Hamburg newspaper publisher.

The American High Commission newspaper, Die Neue Zeitung, was closed down in the first half of September after running since October 15, 1945, when it was published on the instructions of General Dwight Eisenhower, then Allied Supreme Commander in Europe. An edition is still, however, being published in West Berlin because of Berlin's special position behind the "Iron Curtain."

Journalists agree that both Die Welt and Die Neue Zeitung played a major role in setting the post-war Democratic

the American voter will go to the polls on November 2 next year to elect 35 of the 96 Senators and all 435 members of the House of Representatives.

This vote will determine whether President Eisenhower will have for another two years:

1. Continued Republican control of both houses;
2. Democrat control of both;
3. A split decision with Republicans controlling one and the Democrats the other.

The opening of the 1954 Congressional campaign more than a year ahead of the elections was signalled by two big party conferences and fund-raising dinners at which the guests paid 100 dollars (about £35-14 shillings sterling) for a 5-dollar (about 35 shillings) meal.

Speeches by such figures as Mr. Eisenhower and party chiefs of the Republican side, and former President Truman and Mr. Adlai Stevenson for the Democrats constituted the opening shots of the drive to capture the votes next year.

It also set the pattern for the House and Senate members who are using the Congressional recess now to campaign in their home States for re-election.

As of now the party strength in the Senate is: 47 Republicans, 47 Democrats, one Independent, and one vacancy; the seat formerly held by the late Republican leader, Senator Robert Taft of Ohio.

In the House the standing is: 218 Republicans, 213 Democrats, one Independent, with three Republican seats vacant. A bare House majority is 218.

The current opinion among "neutral" Congressional authorities at this moment is that the Democrats have an excellent chance of capturing the House, but that the Republicans should be able to retain control of the Senate.

Such a split decision would spell new trouble for President Eisenhower whose legislative programmes would have to pass through the hands of the rival party. The party in control has majorities on all Committees and also holds the influential Committee Chairmanships.

THE ODDS
Legislation must have the approval of both the Senate and the House before it can become law, although there is an exception in the case of ratification of treaties which can be done by the Senate alone.

The last time Congressional control was divided between the two major parties was in the depression years of 1930-32 when President Herbert Hoover had a Democrat House and a Republican Senate.

In the opinion of the political analysts, the Democrats have mathematical odds against them in their drive to seize the Senate.

But in the House they are favoured by the traditional voting trend in mid-term elections (in which the President is not involved) which usually results in gains for the opposition.

Only once in the past decade has the party in power increased its strength in the House in the mid-term elections. That was in 1934 when, under President Roosevelt, the Democrats reversed the trend.

HARD FIGHTS
Democratic party leaders privately admit that they face an uphill fight in the Senate. In the first place, there are more Democrats than Republicans in the Senate seats at stake in the 1954 elections. Of the 35 places to be contested, 21 are at present held by Democrats and only 13 by Republicans. The remaining seat is the one left vacant by Senator Taft's death.

About 10 of the contested Democratic seats are in traditionally Democratic strongholds in the South but there is some concern over the prospects in the conservative Mid-West where three Democratic Senators, Mr. Paul Douglas of Illinois, Mr. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and Mr. Guy Gillette of Iowa, are facing hard fights for re-election.

On the other hand, the Republicans are not too happy over their candidates' chances of re-election. In New Jersey, Massachusetts and Kentucky, the Democrats are expected to win next year.—China Mail Special.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

SENSITIVE INDEX DROPS

Industrial Output In U.S. Falls Four Per Cent

Dollar Reserves Of P.I. Position Improves

Manila, Oct. 21.
The international dollar reserve position of the Philippines has considerably improved over the past few weeks, indicating encouraging advances made by the country's economy.

The country's dollar reserve now stands at \$200,000,000 from the \$180,000,000 of \$245,000,000 in August last year. President when the Korean armistice was announced so far has proved unfounded, since foreign demand for Philippine raw materials and export products has not declined but improved. The recovery of copra is quite impressive. The price in Manila has gone up to \$18.00 per 100 kilos, \$1.00 higher than the prevailing price a month ago and \$3.50 higher than a year ago.

The copra price increase has also lifted coconut oil, which is now firm at 65 centavos per kilo, three centavos higher than a month earlier and 12 centavos more than a year ago.

Another major dollar earner, hemp, has kept at a level maintaining last year's figures. It continues to sell at \$21.50 per cask, only half a dollar less than a year ago and a dollar lower than the month before.

The price of centrifugal sugar is now \$7.70.

The most impressive recovery among export staples, however, was displayed by leaf tobacco. The current prices of which are now way above those of a year ago. The price is now quoted as high as \$61.50 per bale as compared with \$50.20 the month before and \$32.00 a year ago.

It should be noted that sugar, copra, coconut oil and hemp comprise the bulk of this country's exports. Should the current levels be maintained, at least till the close of the year, Philippine dollar earnings should pick up in the next few months and there would be a further boost in the international reserve.

Also continuing is a silver lining in the economic horizon is the Philippine-Japan barter pact, the longest end of which is held by the Philippines. For the week ending Sept. 25, last, the Philippines registered a favourable net balance of \$300,000 in barter trade with Japan. This should change the tone of the economic prophets who have been predicting that the worst of the Korean practice was signed.—France-Press.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Oct. 21.

World No. 1 sugar futures closed today one to three points lower with sales of 150 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to four points lower with sales of 401 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world)
January (1954) 3.40 nominal
March 3.38
May 3.36
July 3.34
September 3.32 bid
Spot—cents per lb. fob Cuba 3.10

Contract No. 6
November 5.53 bid
January (1954) 5.47 nominal
March 5.45
May 5.43
July 5.41
September 5.39
Spot—cents per lb. fob NY ex-dock 5.59 nominal

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Oct. 21.
The tin market was barely steady. Spot fell 2 1/2 to £10 10/16 and three-months, the same amount to £500 1/4 per long ton. Turnover was 80 tons, none for cash. Prices:

Spot tin buyers 815
sellers 817 1/2
Business 817 1/2
3-month tin buyers 825
sellers 827 1/2
Business 827 1/2

The First Decline Since Setback Four Years Ago

By Sydney S. Campell, Reuter's Financial Editor

With the U.S. gross national product showing, in the quarter ended September 30, its first decline since the setback of 1949, caution towards all markets except money stocks still seems advisable.

The index of industrial output, which is more sensitive than the gross national product or the national income, has fallen by about 4 per cent from its peak of last spring.

The decline in the gross national product was trifling, from an annual rate of \$372.4 billion in the second quarter to \$371 billion in the third quarter, no more than might be explained by the margin of error or by the stability of prices contrasting with the previous almost uninterrupted upturn or inflation of prices since 1949.

If there was even the smallest fractional decline in U.S. prices as a whole in the third quarter (as seems possible) the volume of the national product may still have been a little up, though only a very little.

Similarly the drop in the index of industrial output is no more than could be explained away by accidents such as the General Motors fire. So far, both drops are no worse than the drop in Wall Street has already discounted. Indeed, if the business drops went no further, Wall Street would have over-discounted them and would be due for a rally.

But the indications are that the business drops will go further. Good reports on department store and other retail sales, if they stay good, will not gain any prospect, department store sales are nearly always slow to respond to changes at the headwaters of the business stream. If the U.S. business curve has merely stopped rising for a bit, it could, on the 1949 precedent, be quite serious for some non-dollar countries.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Oct. 21.

The market opened weak and declined further in selling pressure. Prices closed as follows:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Nov. 54 1/2-54 3/4
Dec. 54 1/2-54 3/4
Jan. 54 1/2-54 3/4
Feb. 54 1/2-54 3/4
Mar. 54 1/2-54 3/4
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CHINA MAIL

Page 10 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Migrant Mary

MARY is a migrant, whose movements about the country tell the seasons as surely as do those of sensible birds which fly South in search of sunshine as soon as winter warns them our winter is on the way. Not that much instinct is needed for that as a rule.

During the summer, Mary follows the sun to the South Coast. She is a waitress, a good one. She has never been out of a job for want of efficiency, though other things have once or twice interrupted her career.

Normally, however, from Easter to the end of September, Mary serves at holidaymakers' tables. Then, as summer fades and the old ladies, the permanent guests, take over the palm courts again, Mary, too, packs her bags.

ONE-NIGHT STAY

SHE worked last in a Dorset resort, and when she had put the final touches to her plans for the next few months, she landed in her notice, and headed for a big hotel in a snug Surrey village which, she had decided, should be her winter quarters.

They made Mary welcome at the Surrey hotel. They were glad, no doubt, to have a new hand as experienced as Mary's work-record showed her to be. They told her what she would be expected to do.

Whatever that was, Mary quickly found she could not do it. With nearly 20 years' experience as a waitress, she was defeated, on so she said, by the tasks given to her in Surrey. After 24 hours she left.

There was very little left from her summer savings when she arrived in London. She used the money to eat snack meals. She spent two nights sleeping in the waiting-rooms at Euston Station.

OUT OF FUNDS

SHE is a plump, prosperous-looking blonde woman, in her thirties. She did not look helplessly destitute, so it did not occur to anyone to arrest her for wandering abroad and having nowhere to sleep.

On her third day in London, she ran out of money; and she still had the appetite that was a legacy from her summer among sea breezes.

She went to a restaurant where prices are not high, ordered what must have been a sizable meal, ate it, and received the bill for 38s. 4d.

When she had finished the meal, Mary picked up the bill and took it to a floor-walker. "This is my bill. I've no money to pay it," she said.

The police were called, and next morning, at Great Marlborough Street, Mary pleaded guilty to obtaining 38s. 4d. worth of credit by fraud from the restaurant.

"What is she a wanderer?" the magistrate, Mr. Paul Bennett, VC, asked when he had been told the story of Mary's crime.

"No, sir," a woman detective said. "She does seasonal work as a waitress. But there are five previous convictions. These are the details."

THE OTHER RECORD

MOST of Mary's crimes had consisted of stealing handbags in the hotels where she had worked. One involved violence. She had gone for a chef with a carving knife, and had been sentenced to eight months for it.

"She was married," the detective said, "but her husband divorced her in 1939."

"Why did you leave this job in Surrey?" the magistrate asked Mary. "Why were you only there one day?"

"I couldn't do the work," Mary said.

The magistrate paused. Perhaps he was wondering, as others were, whether down in Surrey something besides her excellent work record had come to the hotel management's notice. The record the police so diligently kept.

"Forty-four days," said the magistrate.

Mary sighed and shrugged and left for prison. The winter lay ahead her manner seemed to say. There would be as good jobs waiting for one, with a work record as good as hers.

Defence Counsel Addresses

Jury In Libel Action FAKING OF BOOKS ALLEGATION

An allegation that the slip made by the Hongkong Tiger Standard was regarded by Mr. Dennis Victor, sole proprietor of the Lido Dance Hall, as a "God-sent opportunity" to make a little money by way of a sideline and that the faking of the dance hall's account books was supervised personally by Mr. Victor was made by Mr. Charles Loseby, QC, Counsel for the Defence in the libel suit hearing against the Standard in the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr. Loseby made these remarks in his opening address prior to calling evidence for the Defence before Mr. Justice A. D. Scholes, Acting Puisne Judge, and an all-male jury.

Plaintiff in the action is Mr. Victor, proprietor of the Lido, of 144 Des Voeux Road Central, who claimed special damages for loss of earnings at the rate of \$630.62 a day as a result of an alleged libel contained in an article published in the issue of the Hongkong Standard dated August 13, 1951. (This claim for special damages has since been withdrawn from the Jury by His Lordship who held there was no case to go to the Jury on the action of the case).

Defendants are the Tiger Standard, Ltd., newspaper proprietors and publishers, of 179 Wanchai Road, and the Sing Tao Jih Pao, printers of the same address.

Mr. John McNeill, QC, and Mr. A. J. Clifford, both instructed by the plaintiffs, are representing the plaintiffs. Mr. Charles Loseby, QC, and Mr. D. A. L. Wright, both instructed by Mr. B. M. Cooper of Wilkinson and Co., are representing the defendants.

This morning, after Mr. Justice Scholes had acquitted the Jury with a ruling he had given the day before on the admissibility of certain evidence proposed to be called by the Defence, Mr. McNeill rose and said he had some remarks to make on today's report in the Hongkong Standard of the proceedings.

In making these remarks, Counsel said, he was not attacking the newspaper, but he merely wanted to clear up a few points. But in case any member of the Jury had read that report, they might have misunderstood the result of the legal arguments yesterday.

He went on to say that yesterday he had contended that the evidence of the Defence pointed to call under two headings was inadmissible, upon leave of the Court. Upon that, he had won.

But the impression which the newspaper had made on him was that he (Mr. McNeill) did not succeed upon his contention. The fact was that he had succeeded.

His Lordship rejoined that he thought the best thing for him to do was to give a warning to the Jury that they ought not to take into consideration the reports in the newspapers of the proceedings.

Addressing the Jury, Mr. Loseby said he would commence by saying that it was the case for the Defence that there was no libel in this case. There has been an unfortunate slip on the part of the defendants in one matter only, in that it was said that a fracas had taken place in the Lido.

BY TELEPHONE

As far as the evidence showed, and as far as he himself could tell, the Hongkong Standard, at somewhere about 11 o'clock at night, received a report of an incident. On the way, it appeared that the slip occurred in a manner. A part of the story came over the telephone in Cantonese, and it was a report from a source that the Standard always found reliable.

"The phrase 'had Lido' was used over the telephone," Mr. Loseby went on. "I am told that this word 'had' may lead to a misunderstanding, because it may mean 'near' or 'at' or 'in the vicinity of'." But a reporter, without thinking, read it as "at," and thus a mistake arose.

"I want to make it plain: we do say that that was a definite mistake on our part. But I am told that our information that a fracas had taken place in the Lido. It is for you to make the decisions, when all the evidence has been called, but I say it would be wrong for you as members of the Jury, to condemn on the basis of those words to say that those words constitute an offence of libel. A fantastic mind might read otherwise."

"But I am sure none of you, members of the Jury, have got a fantastic mind. I ask you to say: 'No, there is no libel,' and that is the end of the matter."

Counsel went on to say that the present position was that Mr. McNeill has put in books and figures forward for the purpose of demonstrating not only damages, but heavy damages, and he (Mr. McNeill)—having

the last word in this matter—can use them at that moment as he liked.

Mr. Loseby told the Jury that they might well think that all the evidence connected with the books and figures of the Lido was put forward with this purpose: the plaintiff had thought it a good way to make a little money by way of a sideline and that this slip of the Standard's "was a God-sent opportunity."

The Jury might well think also that all the plaintiff had to do was to write up the necessary figures to show that on August 13, the takings in the dance hall were, say, \$3,000, and that some days later, as a result of the report in the Standard, it dropped to \$1,500.

"I might say that they (the plaintiff's side) made a good job of it, but not a very good job. Because on the arguments in the cross-examination of my learned friend's witness that even on the books they produced, there was very little to show any loss at all accountable to this article."

Counsel said he would ask the Jury to say that they are not satisfied that the plaintiff had not lost one isolated bit. Counsel for the plaintiff had not called one single independent witness to say: "Oh, I read the article, and as a result I and my friends did not dare go to the Lido."

"FAKING OF BOOKS"

At this juncture, when Mr. Loseby made a reference to what he called the "faking of the books" by Mr. Victor, Mr. McNeill rose and said he would accept Mr. Loseby's statement if he (Mr. Loseby) should say his

er. "A necessary piece of evidence for the purpose of showing that the books of the dance hall were not correct."

Mr. Loseby replied that it was an essential factor of the case for the Defence that the faking of the books was supervised by Mr. Victor personally, assisted by one Pearl Siu.

Continuing, he told the Jury that he would first of all call a witness who would tell them that he was an experienced person in the dance hall business, and that there was in fact a very serious slump in the business at the time of the article in the paper, the slump having commenced at the time of the Korean War. The witness would say further that any drop in business might well have been caused by the current slump, in the ordinary course of events.

"I don't know whether or not any of you have been to a dance hall, but I sincerely hope you have, because then you would know more about it," he stated. The witness, he went on, would say also that as far as the Lido was concerned, it relied mainly on its business almost exclusively upon European patrons, American sailors—meaning officers and men, he supposed—and other men of the sea.

QUICK FRACAS

Counsel said the effect of it all was this: the fracas arose possibly out of some dispute between the parties, perhaps over a girl. It was something quick and unpreventable, and something which was rather a common occurrence in such dance halls.

The effect on the minds of the ordinary patrons of the Lido would not be adversely affected because of an incident like that. "It certainly would not prevent anybody who frequented the Lido from going there. For instance, if the main patrons were American sailors, I don't think they would have minded very much about an isolated report of a fracas in the Lido," Mr. Loseby declared.

Turning to the procedure in a newspaper office, Mr. Loseby told the Jury that he was sure that their knowledge of newspapers would be sufficient for them to know that newspapers do not do mistakes of fact, because that is some reflection on themselves.

Therefore a reporter who had reported something trifling would have a bad mark against him. In this case, the usual

procedure in a newspaper office was followed, in that the story passed through a sub-editor, who has the last word, and through him the report was sent to the printers.

There was a reporter in the office who converted the facts into a news item, and the sub-editor put on the headlines. In the present case, the information came over the telephone from a reporter of an associated newspaper, who was considered a reliable reporter.

Hearing is proceeding.

Stole Three Bicycles

For stealing three bicycles, total value \$200, Chan Kwan, 20, car-cleaner, residing at 15 Centre Street, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central today.

On Sept. 8, defendant hired a bicycle from the first complainant, Cheung Siu-por, but failed to return it. On October 3 and 17, with the help of an assistant, he hired two bicycles from the Sing Kee bicycle shop, the property of the second complainant, Choi Fuk-chuen, and again failed to return them. The defendant succeeded in selling one of the bicycles to an acquaintance.

Newspaperman Charged

A 42-year-old newspaper reporter, Lo Shun, alias Lo Ka-shun, of the Hui Kat Chun Chuan, 49 Cougret Street, appeared before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning charged on two counts of criminal intimidation. He was remanded for two days in Police custody.

It was alleged that on Tuesday at the Blue Heaven Cafe, King's Theatre, Queen's Road Central, the defendant threatened a woman, Leung Ching, with injury if she did not pay him a sum of money.

On the second count, the defendant was alleged to have threatened Cheng Cho-kwan with injury to his reputation or property in order to get Cheng to dismiss Leung Ching from her employment as a singer at the Blue Heaven Cafe.

Sheaffer's "SNORKEL"

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Oh, let's celebrate our engagement with a big dinner—after we're married we'll always be scrimpling!"

The King Case: Counsel Talks Of Witness's Brazen Audacity

"I have never in my life come across more brazen audacity than Seymour's. He will hunt with the hounds in full cry of 'catch criminal' where Jimmy King is concerned, and that same Seymour will run with the hares squeaking excuses of the lamest sort with cries of 'the most generous of men' where John Baptist Ipekjdian is concerned," Mr. M. A. da Silva told the Magistrate, Mr. Poon Yan-hoi, at this morning's hearing of the case against James Joseph Osborne King.

Mr. Silva, summing up for the Defence, was speaking of documents in the transactions for Jockey Club badges which sometimes referred to George Falconer and Co. and sometimes to King personally, and which Seymour had said were indicative of a Falconer transaction with Holdens. He pointed out that in the case of the gold transaction, where all documents pointed to a Falconer contract, Seymour had denied this was the case, pointing to Ipekjdians as the firm implicated.

James King, merchant of 20 Bragg Circuit, is accused of having taken \$6,305.94 (A \$400) for the use of his wife, Margaret, on November 17, 1950 whilst a Director of George Falconer and Co. Ltd.

The hearing is before Mr. Poon Yan-hoi and in the Supreme Court building.

The Hon. Leo d'Almeida, QC, and Mr. A. J. Clifford are both for the Prosecution, instructed by Hastings and Company. Mr. M. A. da Silva appears for the Defence.

"The most extraordinary part of this very extraordinary case—extraordinary in the sense that it should never have been brought—is the attitude of Seymour, the main witness for the Prosecution, was in the witness box he was shown a series of letters, receipts and contracts in respect of the gold transaction. All these showed that it was a Falconer transaction and a Falconer contract," Mr. Silva said earlier.

In the 1950 budget contracts some documents were clearly King's and some Falconer's. But Seymour said Ipekjdians had the contract. When it suits his purpose he will take a series of documents clearly Falconer's and say they belong not to Falconers but to Ipekjdians," Mr. Silva added. "He asks the Court to accept that it was a mistake that he used Falconer's name."

DIFFERENT STORY

When it came to King's case, he said, the story was a different one. "What Ipekjdian can do Jimmy King cannot do. As far as Seymour is concerned Ipekjdian can take tens of thousands of Falconer's dollars without impunity. Ipekjdian can say they belong not to Falconers but to Ipekjdians," Mr. Silva added. "He asks the Court to accept that it was a mistake that he used Falconer's name."

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PERSONAL LETTERS

Mr. Silva said Mr. Clifford had drawn attention to letters exchanged between Holdens and Falconers in respect of the 1950 contract, but had not drawn attention to other letters of the 1950 contract which were personal to King. He referred to a letter from Holdens on September 2, 1950, to King. "In a personal letter he refers to the Jockey Club badges," he said. "In another personal letter he refers to 'rising costs of badges.'"

"Clearly and indubitably the documents for the 1949 contract show that Holdens sold to King and King then passed the badges to Falconers who sold them to the Jockey Club," Mr. Silva said. "If he saw fit to get no profit in 1949 but decided to get profit in 1950 that is his concern—it is not fraudulent conversion."

In 1949 the documents were all in the name of Falconers. "Clearly Holdens thought 'When I sell to King I mark J. J. King; when I sell to Falconers I mark George Falconer,'" Mr. Silva continued.

Hearing is continuing.

Armed Robbery Charges

Nine Chinese appeared before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central today, charged with armed robbery. On October 11, armed with three revolvers, the defendants are alleged to have robbed Yung Chang-koon, owner of the Nam Shing goldsmith shop at Queen's Road Central, ground floor, of 75 gold chains, 70 gold bangles, 45 gold pendants, 11 gold wrist-watch bands and 50 gold bracelets.

The case was remanded for seven days, with the defendants in goal custody.

3 Killed In Explosion

Manila, Oct. 22.

Three persons including a sexagenarian and a four-year-old girl were killed, and six others injured, in an explosion which rocked the town for several minutes when finished and unfinished bombs and firecrackers exploded continuously. Residents in the immediate vicinity were unable to go out and fight the fire because the area was threatened by flying and exploding firecrackers.

Investigation showed that the explosion was caused by the sexagenarian jerking a tinful of powder which burst on her lap, blowing her body to pieces and demolishing the entire building.—France-Press.

MILITARY TAKE OVER AIRPORT

Guatemala City, Oct. 20.

Pan American World Airways officials said today that Guatemala City airport was under "emergency military restrictions."

The officials said they were told this when airline employees were restricted in their movements at the airport.

They said international airline operations were normal and passenger services were not affected.

The military authorities have given no explanation.—Reuter.

What's His Line? Solution NAVIGATOR

London Express Service.

Attempt To Steal Launch

It was reported this morning that a private launch, anchored at the Tonnychoy Road, ferry pier was boarded about 3 a.m. by three armed men, who overpowered the crew and attempted to sail the launch away.

However, the prepper became tangled with the chain of a nearby fishing boat and the intruders then left the launch.

The launch, which is air-conditioned, is said to be valued at \$300,000.

Radio Hongkong

H.K. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02, Accent on Rhythm; 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7.00, Trailers Day Service. Record Music yesterday at the Navy League's Annual Ceremony at the Port of Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, London (Recorded London Relay) Fantasy on British Sea Songs; 7.30, "Down Memory Lane" presented by Allen Woods (Studio); 7.50, Weather Report; 8. Time Signal; World News and United Nations Report (London Relay); 8.15, "Sports Roundup" including eye-witness accounts of World Middleweight Championship—Randolph Turpin v. Carl Olson and Soccer England v. The Rest of the World (London Relay); 8.30, At the Opera—The First Performance of "Closely Related" by Benjamin Britten in the Presence of Her Majesty The Queen—With Joan Cross, Peter Pears, other Principals and the Covent Garden Opera Chorus; 9.00, The Covent Garden Opera Chorus; 9.15, Close Down.

Cruiser Leaves

The 13,000-ton American cruiser Quincy left port this morning after a week's recreational visit here. She is under the command of Capt. A. H. Taylor, USN.

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